

THE CALIFORNIA VETERINARIAN



THE CALIFORNIA STATE
VETERINARY MEDICAL
ASSOCIATION

MID-WINTER CONFERENCE

[See Program on Pages 20-21]

JANUARY 26-27-28, 1953
DAVIS, CALIFORNIA

NOVEMBER - DECEMBER
1952



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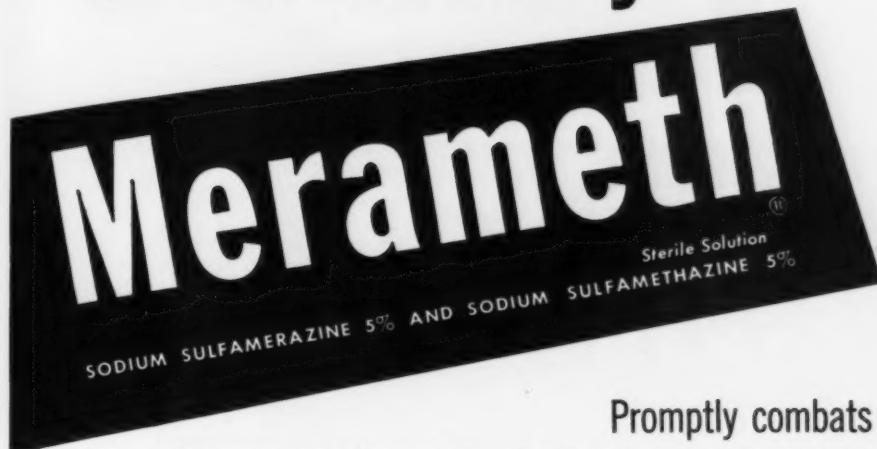
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THE CALIFORNIA VETERINARIAN

NOVEMBER-DECEMBER, 1952

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Unsolicited manuscripts are at sender's risk, and when received will not be returned unless accompanied by return postage. The Association is not responsible for views of contributors and we reserve the right to edit and condense articles. Advertising rates will be furnished upon request.

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President's Message



Yuletide has arrived to find all California Veterinarians busy in their profession. Some are employed in the various regulatory agencies, some by commercial houses, and most of the remainder, which comprise the major proportion of the veterinary population, are in private practice. This 100 percent employment results in a prosperous condition for the veterinary profession.

We should be proud of the fact that practically every veterinarian, in addition to his personal affairs, takes additional time for his fellow citizens, to do his share on civil defense, community chest and/or whatever else may be of material or spiritual value to the community in which he lives. This is required to make a prosperous community.

I hope that we all may find more time to educate our fellow-citizens to appreciate more this country of democracy and free enterprise, in which we live. This, we all appreciate, is in direct contrast to many countries of the world, which are controlled by one of the various forms of socialism and on down to communism. All of these take away various amounts of personal freedom in the peoples, their part of government, working conditions, and in many, the freedom of worship. As a result they all have varying forms of social or state medicine. Socialized medicine in time would have a disastrous affect on all people and livestock industries, by destroying ambition among members of the various professions. Let us not forget this menace.

The present fiscal year of the CSVMA is about half over. Our various committees have responded graciously to all asked of them, and are already showing some outstanding results, especially on public relations, legislation, programs and membership.

After such a busy year, it is hoped that all will take time to observe Christmas for that which it is intended. I wish all of you a Merry Christmas and a prosperous year in 1953.

A. R. INMAN, D.V.M.

Progress Report—The Committee on Equitable Compensation for Veterinarians

The following correspondence shows what the Committee on Equitable Compensation for Veterinarians has done since the annual meeting in June.

They now are endeavoring to hold a conference with Mr. Fisher, Executive Officer, California State Personnel Board, and Mr. Brock, Director of Agriculture, to bring about a conclusion to their endeavors in the very near future. They hope to present further information at the winter meeting in Davis.

October 1, 1952

California State Personnel Board
1015 L Street
Sacramento, California

Attention: Mr. John F. Fisher, Executive Officer

Dear Mr. Fisher:

On March 31, 1952, you acknowledge receipt of letter and report from this association requesting revision of titles, classifications and pay for veterinarians in state employ of the Department of Agriculture, and stated that this office would be notified as to the results of the study as soon as possible.

Following the summer meeting of the CSVMA at Arrowhead Springs Hotel in June, 1952, the committee has deemed it advisable to submit a "Supplementary Report" for consideration, which is being forwarded with this letter.

In our report to you dated March 27, 1952, it was brought out that in considering an adequate or appropriate pay scale for veterinarians that their titles and classifications should be revised in keeping with present-day professional standards, instead of maintaining the obsolete non-professional titles and classifications and the pay scales adjusted to these professional duties and classifications.

In the interim the pay of all state employees has been raised 5 per cent (5%). Hence, in keeping with the report previously submitted the present supplementary report takes this percentage raise into consideration, lest it be thought that the 5 per cent across the board might be considered as fulfilling the original report demands.

The Association, as well as veterinarians throughout this state, considers it most essential that this group of professional men be given the same recognition as to titles, classifications and pay as is accorded other professional groups.

This can be done by recognizing graded classifications and professional titles with appropriate pay.

We believe that the "Supplementary Report" is in accordance with Mr. Brock's letter of April 16, 1952, in which he stated: "I am agreeable to going along with it, providing the proper balance of salaries is maintained."

The top salary bracket proposed is below the Chief of Bureau Salary's bracket.

It is hoped that your board can take action on this important matter affecting the veterinary service in the state so that at least a favorable progress report can be submitted to the Association at the Davis meeting early in January, 1953.

Respectfully yours,

CHARLES S. TRAVERS,
Executive Secretary.

Supplementary Report of Committee on Equitable Compensation for Veterinarians

October 1, 1952

To The California State Veterinary Medical Association

Mr. Charles Travers, Executive Secretary
3004 16th Street, San Francisco, California

Evidently studies by the State Personnel Board have not been completed on the report and recommendation made to the State Personnel Board by the CSVMA on March 27, 1952.

The committee considers it advisable at this time to submit a supplementary report bringing the salary adjustments in line with present wage scales and clarifying the classification schedule and nomenclature as it should be applied to the professional men and the positions they occupy.

Pay Scale			
Recom-mended Pay	Present Pay	Recom-mended Pay	
March 27, 1952	July 1, 1952	Oct. 1, 1952	
Veterinarian I	\$395-481	\$415-505	\$415-505
Veterinarian II	436-530	458-556
Veterinarian III	458-556	481-584
Veterinarian IV	505-613	481-584	530-644
Veterinarian V	584-710	584-710

Non-Professional Titles and Classifications

It will be noted in the Pay Scale Manual, Department of Agriculture, revised July 1, 1952, that there are two non-professional or skilled labor classifications or titles in the Department of Agriculture Pay Scale Manual.

Meat Inspector	\$295-358
Senior Meat Inspector	341-415

The titles aptly apply to the specified duties that men holding these positions perform—inspection of meats and meat food products. They are not qualified or authorized to make antemortem examinations (differential diagnosis of diseased live animals prior to slaughter), nor can they render final decisions on postmortem examinations. (Gross pathology of carcasses being processed for acceptance by state authorities for human consumption.)

Professional Titles and Classifications

It is believed that the time has arrived for the Department of Agriculture, State of California, and the State Personnel Board not only to give this subject the serious consideration that it deserves but to approve and put into effect a professional nomenclature and adequate reclassification as is merited by the veterinary profession. The nomenclature and

reclassification was brought to the attention of the State Personnel Board in our report of March 27, 1952. These titles and reclassifications are believed to be in keeping with the professional status that the veterinarian now occupies in the State of California and the nation.

For Example: The Veterinary College Staff, University of California, occupies the same status with titles, as all other colleges of the university; the Board of Veterinary Examiners has the same status and titles as other professional licensing boards; the veterinarian (not graduate veterinarian—an expression entirely out of keeping in this day and age) cannot be recognized in California unless he or she has been granted the degree of Doctor of Veterinary Medicine; the same applies to medicine, dentistry and law.

In view of the revised titles and classifications proposed by this committee, additional data to substantiate the recommendations are thought to be appropriate at this time.

Veterinarian I—Recommended pay, \$415-505.

This designation followed by roman numeral, which has already been adopted by the State Personnel Board correctly, indicates the title with grade or classification of the professional person employed.

The titles can be subdivided for occupational purposes in preparing job working sheets. These substitute titles were proposed in the original report of March 27, 1952.

Veterinary Meat Hygiene—This position is far from one calling only for the inspection of meats, as the positions of Senior Meat Inspector and Meat Inspector are.

It requires the exclusive service of a veterinarian who, only by education and training, is qualified and authorized to make differential diagnosis of diseases among live animals prior to slaughter (antemortem examination) and postmortem examination of the animal when being processed through the killing and dressing room for gross pathology of diseased conditions. From the standpoint of protection of human health no activity of the veterinary service in the Department of Agriculture Inspection is more important. He also has to review or make final inspections on all diseased conditions passed on by the non-professional meat inspectors, and pass judgment as to wholesomeness for human food.

Veterinary Field Service—Veterinary Laboratory Service—These subtitles for job sheet information are self-explanatory.

Veterinarian II—\$458-556.

This position in Veterinary Meat Hygiene, Veterinary Field Service and Veterinary Laboratory Assistant, carries with it greater experience and personal additional supervisory duties when needed, greater responsibilities in making decisions and planning work schedules.

Veterinarian III—\$481-584.

Assistant Pathologist Veterinary. (See comment under Pathologist Veterinary.)

Veterinarian IV—\$530-644.

Supervisor Veterinary Meat Hygienist. (See remarks under Veterinary Meat Hygiene.)

Supervising Veterinary Communicable Disease Control—The present title of "Livestock Disease Control Specialist" is a misnomer insofar as the words apply, and conveys no professional significance. The position does not call for specialized training in veterinary medicine. Licensed veterinarians (those holding degrees in veterinary medicine) are eligible for this position and the service is not limited to livestock per se but includes communicable diseases of poultry, birds and fur-bearing animals. Hence the position is best described as a generalized branch of the veterinary profession and not as a specialized occupation. It deals in generalities more than in a specialty branch and cannot be recognized as requiring specialist qualifications. It is simply one branch of veterinary medical activity and not a specialty and should not be so named or classified.

Livestock Pathologist—This term will be commented upon under Title V.

Veterinarian V—\$584-710.

Pathologist-Veterinary—Veterinary pathologist specifies a veterinarian trained in pathologic or diseased processes or modification of function and changes of structure caused by disease in all animals, especially food producing animals, poultry, birds and fur-bearing animals. It is not as the present name would imply a "Livestock Pathologist."

The American Veterinary Medical Association recognizes Veterinary Pathology as a highly specialized branch of the profession through membership in the approved American College of Veterinary Pathologists.

The college has set definite requirements for eligibility to become a member: maintains a roster of membership and supervision over its elected or qualified members in order to maintain a progressive standard of professional attainment.

Membership is obtained only through examination, written and oral, held under the personal supervision of the college and only veterinary pathologists who can meet the post-graduate educational and training requirements as prescribed by the college and approved by the American Veterinary Medical Association are eligible to take the examination.

The committee is of the opinion that in presenting this classification, one of the requirements for eligibility for the position should be a proviso similar to that now required for

the position of pathologist in human medicine, as follows:

"Possession of a valid veterinary specialty certificate in pathology issued by the American College of Veterinary Pathologists or eligibility for examination for such certificate as evidenced by a written statement from the Secretary of that Board."

That these veterinarians now holding positions as Livestock Pathologists be given an opportunity to establish eligibility before the positions are activated in order to qualify for the promotions.

B-Specialists—(Supervisor Brucellosis and Tuberculosis Control; Sheep Disease Specialist; Poultry Disease Specialist.)

As the titles imply, these positions are for veterinarians who have qualified by particular study, experience and training, pertaining to a particular or individual species of animals or to a particular disease or diseases. Hence specialists qualified in such veterinary activity or specialties should be of inestimable value to the livestock and poultry industry in this state.

The hidden possibilities of outbreaks of communicable diseases amongst the livestock and poultry in this state were never greater. At the present time animal quarantines are in or have been in effect in all surrounding territory, either from foot-and-mouth disease or vesicular exantheme of swine. Consider also that California is the first port of entry for world-wide travel in the West which is further cause for eternal vigilance.

In presenting the new Veterinary V classification and pay for veterinarians below the Chief of the Division and Chief of the Bureau the Committee has taken into consideration the following factors:

a. That the positions are essential in the operation of an organization such as the Division of Animal Industry.

b. That it is a title, classification and pay scale higher than is now in effect for routine positions, but not equal to the classification or pay schedules of the Chief of the Bureau.

c. That veterinarians entering and pursuing this specialty work are not ordinarily considered in line for promotion to an executive or administrative office in the Bureau or Division and can only look forward to remaining in this specialty during their entire service with the state.

d. That it gives an opportunity and incentive for a very limited number of veterinarians in the Bureau to devote their service to specialty education and training which will warrant their pursuing these assignments during their service. Such activity will give a higher standard of service to the state.

The wage scale proposed by the committee

of the California State Veterinary Medical Association is:

1. Not equal to the salaries of other members of the veterinary profession employed by the state.

2. Not equal to the salaries of members of the veterinary profession employed in similar positions in federal service.

3. Not equal to the salaries of members of the veterinary profession employed in similar positions in commercial fields.

4. Not equal to the salaries of the members of the veterinary profession employed in private practice in the state.

The suggested titles, classifications and pay scale are justly warranted from all comparative situations covering federal service, commercial life, state salaries and private practice.

Respectfully submitted,

*Committee for Equitable Compensation
for Governmental Veterinarians,*

LEO F. CONTI,
ROBERT J. FOSTER,
JOSEPH M. ARBURUA, Chairman.

October 30, 1952

Mr. Charles S. Travers
Executive Secretary
California State Veterinary Medical Association
3004 16th Street, Room 208
San Francisco 3, California

Dear Mr. Travers:

This is to acknowledge your letter of October 1, 1952, and the attached supplementary report from the Committee on Equitable Compensation for Veterinarians.

As you are no doubt aware, on September 23, 1952, members of the Personnel Board staff consulted with Dr. Arburua, Colonel Foster, and Dr. Boyd, Chief, Division of Animal Industry, concerning the conclusions and recommendations included in the report submitted in your recent letter. Since the Committee's proposals included several important organizational changes, it was pointed out that to achieve these proposals it would be necessary to consult and work with the Department of Agriculture, the Department of Finance and the Personnel Board.

To facilitate your objective of establishing the recommended new levels in the veterinary series, we suggest the following steps be taken: First of all, the proposed organization should have the full sanction of the Department of Agriculture. Upon their initiative the matter should be brought to the attention of the Department of Finance for review and approval of the projected organization structure. Once these steps have been accomplished, the Personnel Board would be in a position to establish any new classes required as well as to set up a proper salary structure.

In the meanwhile, the staff of the Personnel Board is conducting a comprehensive survey of all veterinarian positions in State service so as to be in a position of reviewing and making recommendations on this matter with the least possible delay.

Very truly yours,
JOHN F. FISHER,
Executive Officer

By: R. P. EVERETT, Chief,
Pay Division.

THE CALIFORNIA VETERINARIAN

The Midwinter Conference, 1953

GEORGE H. HART, *Dean, School of Veterinary Medicine*

The time for the veterinary conference is drawing near. Great problems and important developments in our broad field of endeavor have arisen during the year and should be of interest to the profession in this state.

Abortion of unknown etiology in cattle, first occurring three years ago, is still widespread, though in a reduced degree. The after-effects of this condition soon disappear, the animals

Vesicular exanthema of swine, which has become well-known in California over the last 30 years, has suddenly appeared throughout the United States. It now looks as though measures will be required for national enforcement of cooked garbage in hog feeding or for prevention of its use. The seriousness of this problem has precipitated discussion on a national scale.

The State Department of Public Health, after years of educational work, is expecting, at the coming session of the Legislature, to introduce a bill to control rabies. This commendable effort is probably familiar to all of you but the active cooperation of the profession will be necessary to get this measure on the statute books. Individuals in our group are urged to share in educational work to promote passage of this measure by discussion of its provisions and spreading knowledge of what control of rabies can do to relieve human and animal suffering and to eliminate the thousands of human Pasteur treatments with their possible complications.

The development of the Plum Island Foot-and-Mouth Disease Laboratory on Long Island Sound by the government has taken form during the year, and plans are progressing in Washington. They were shown to us at Beltsville during the meeting of the Land-Grant College Association in early November. This project will require a total staff of several hundred people. Salaries will be such that highly trained scientific men will become attracted to the research in several fields of knowledge. Doctor J. Traum, who retires on July 1, 1953, is helping the Bureau in the development work, and expects to continue with it in an advisory capacity for the construction and development of the project.

Thus, our responsibilities become greater and greater as time marches on. Doctor Zontine's capable and tireless efforts as Chairman have resulted in a great amount of correspondence in preparation for the conference. Outstanding men have been secured on the program. With the help of his committee, and members of the staff, we feel the program will well repay your attendance, and we shall be glad to see you again in Davis in January.

The research Fund Raising Committee of the AVMA has launched a campaign to obtain additional funds for the AVMA Animal Disease Research Program. Some of the questions most often asked about the program are answered in a booklet "They All Have a Stake", obtainable from the AVMA headquarters at 600 South Michigan Avenue, Chicago 5, Ill.



GEORGE H. HART

again become pregnant without difficulty and a second abortion in the same animal rarely, if ever, occurs. In this respect it is similar to virus abortion in mares. All efforts to isolate a virus from the bovine cases have, however, so far failed.

Scrapie has appeared in Northern California among two bands of sheep which have been destroyed and the owners indemnified. This disease, widespread in England a century or so ago, has recently occurred in Australia, New Zealand and Canada and to the latter country the infection in this state is traced. The disease, which has a long incubation period, extending even to one or two years, is transmitted through breeding and, as the name implies, is manifested by the animals rubbing themselves continually, in a manner similar to so-called mad itch.

Another disease has appeared among sheep in the Sacramento Valley to which, for want of a better name, the term "sore muzzle" is being applied. It exists in Utah, New Mexico and Texas and was probably introduced into the state through yearly occurring large shipments of these animals from the East. The infection, manifested by erosions on the mucous membranes of the lips and tongue, necrosis on the dental pad, and irritation around the top of the hoof, results in a mortality of five per cent or higher. The United States Bureau of Animal Industry is working on the problem and serum from affected cases has been forwarded to South Africa to determine a possible relationship to a well-known infectious disease of sheep in that country.

PROGRAM OF THE CALIFORNIA STATE VETERINARIAN

JANUARY 26, 27, 28, 1953, SCHOOL OF

Conference Speakers

W. A. Aitken, Editor in Chief, Journal of the AVMA, Chicago, Ill.

J. A. Baker, D.V.M., Ph.D., Ithaca, N. Y.

R. A. Bankowski, D.V.M., Ph.D., Assistant Professor, School of Veterinary Medicine, Davis, Calif.

D. E. Barr, D.V.M., Practicing Veterinarian, Fresno, Calif.

A. G. Boyd, D.V.M. Administrator, Division of Animal Industry, Sacramento, Calif.

V. Cabasso, Sc.D., Lederle Laboratories, Pearl River, N. Y.

D. R. Cordy D.V.M., Ph.D., Assistant Professor, School of Veterinary Medicine, Davis, Calif.

P. D. DeLay, D.V.M., Livestock Pathologist, Sacramento, Calif.

P. H. Forsham, M.A., M.D., University of California School of Medicine, San Francisco, Calif.

S. B. Freeborn, Provost, University of California, Davis, Calif.

A. R. Inman, D.V.M., Practicing veterinarian, Visalia, Calif.

J. A. Howarth, D.V.M., Ph.D., Assistant Professor, School of Veterinary Medicine, Davis, Calif.

D. E. Jasper, D.V.M., Ph.D., Associate Professor, School of Veterinary Medicine, Davis, Calif.

R. V. Jessup, D.V.M., Practicing veterinarian, Glendale, Calif.

W. S. Livingston, D.V.M., Practicing Veterinarian, North Hollywood, Calif.

P. L. McClave, D.V.M., Practicing Veterinarian, Reseda, Calif.

W. W. Putney, D.V.M., Practicing Veterinarian, Van Nuys, Calif.

A. S. Rosenwald, D.V.M., Extension Specialist in Poultry Diseases, Davis, Calif.

O. W. Schalm, D.V.M., Ph.D., School of Veterinary Medicine, Davis, Calif.

C. D. Stein, V.M.D., B.A.I., Washington, D. C.

A. Zeissig, D.V.M., Merck & Co., Rahway, N. J.



DR. PETER H. FORSHAM

Dr. Peter H. Forsham, M.A., M.D., born in New Orleans, and took preclinical training at the University of Cambridge, working under Professor Joseph Barcroft on the fetal development of the sheep as a research fellow in physiology. Trained for medical research under Dr. D. Van Slyke in biological chemistry at the Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research, and then obtained M.D. at Harvard. Research and clinical work at Harvard Medical School and Peter Bent Brigham Hospital, Boston, under the direction of Professor George W. Thorn. Studied diabetes, gout, adrenal insufficiency, and the use of ACTH leading to the development of the Thorn test for adrenal function. Also studied use of ACTH and cortisone in rheumatoid disease. Since 1951, Associate Professor of Medicine and Pediatrics at the University of California School of Medicine in San Francisco, and Director of the new Metabolic Unit for research in arthritis and related diseases.



NELSON R. CROW

Nelson R. Crow, started career as a cub reporter in home town, St. Joseph, Mo., and when 20 years old bought a newspaper in Fairfax, Mo. Sold this in 1918 to join the Army, and after discharge reported for the Chicago Drovers Journal and later for the Department of Agriculture. Transferred to Los Angeles in 1922 as Market Reporter for the L. A. Union Stockyards. A few months later started Western Livestock Journal. In 1944 started Western Dairy Journal, and in 1950 started Farm Management. Mr. Crow is President of Crow Publications, Inc.

PROGR

MONDAY, JANUARY 26, 1953

GENERAL SESSION

Morning

Registration.
Surgical, Clinical, and Laboratory Demonstrations.
Poultry Disease Conference.

Afternoon

Chairman, H. C. Taylor

1:30—Welcome, S. B. Freeborn.
Response, A. R. Inman.
2:00—Viruses as a Cause of Studying in Animals, J. A. Baker.
2:45—Equine Infectious Anemia, D. Stein.
3:45—Veterinary Activities in Denmark, O. W. Schalm.
4:15—AVMA Activities, W. A. Aitken.
4:45—Business Meeting of the CSVMA.

TUESDAY, JANUARY 27, 1953

LARGE ANIMAL SECTION

Morning

Chairman, J. J. Hird
9:00—Importance of Poultry Practice, A. S. Rosenwald, P. D. Dela
9:30—Leptospirosis of Cattle, J. A. Howarth.
10:00—Swine Disease Problems, W. A. Aitken.
11:00—Bovine Diseases from the Human Viewpoint, R. V. Jessup.

Afternoon

Chairman, L. F. Ackerman
2:00—Nutrition, D. E. Jasper.
3:00—New Infectious Diseases of California
4:00—Question and Answer period

SMALL ANIMAL SECTION

Morning

Chairman, J. Hensley
9:00—Practical Laboratory Procedures, D. E. Barr.
10:00—Infectious Hepatitis, J. A. Baker.
11:00—Carcinoma, W. S. Livingston.

CALIFORNIA MEDICAL ASSOCIATION MID-WINTER CONFERENCE

SCHOOL OF VETERINARY MEDICINE, DAVIS

PROGRAM

Program Committee

Chairman, W. J. Zontine

William K. Riddell R. V. Jessup
K. G. McKay George H. Hart



DR. JAMES A. BAKER

Afternoon

Chairman, H. A. Snelbaker

2:00—Arthritis and ACTH, P. H. Forshaw.

3:00—Roundtable Discussion on Surgery, P. L. McClave, W. W. Putney.

4:00—Question and Answer period.

Evening

8:15—Banquet, Master of Ceremony, G. H. Hart. Speaker, Nelson R. Crow.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 28, 1953

GENERAL SESSION

Chairman, Melvin Roberts

9:00—Observations Made by State Veterinarians, A. G. Boyd.

10:00—Canine Viruses, V. Cabasso.

11:00—Rabies, A. Zeissig.

Registration

For the convenience of members arriving Sunday, registration will be open at the El Rancho Motel and the Woodland Hotel on Sunday. The college is closed on that day, but registration booths will be open Monday morning as usual in the veterinary building.

Transportation

We have made arrangements with the Southern Pacific Company to take care of your transportation. Call:

San Francisco: Mr. E. H. Hagan, Douglas 2-1212, Ext. 2583.

Oakland: Mr. E. Miliken, Templebar 2-2121, Ext. 2172.

Los Angeles: Mr. M. W. Sidle, Michigan 6161, Ext. 2704.

San Diego: Mr. M. L. Adler, Main 7111.



DR. VICTOR J. CABASSO

Dr. Victor J. Cabasso, born in Port Said, Bachelor en Philosophie 1933, received from French Junior College, Alexandria, Egypt, M.S. 1938, University of Jerusalem; Sc.D. 1941, Sorbonne and University of Algiers. Fellowship at Pasteur Institute of Paris, 1939 under Professor C. Levaditi, Viruses, and Professor A. Boquet, Tuberculosis, Research Fellow at Pasteur Institute of Tunis, 1940 to 1944, publishing on tuberculosis, leprosy, typhus and trachoma. Head of Department of Bacteriology and Laboratories, UNRRA, Greece Mission, 1944 to 1946. Since 1946, Research Associate Virologist at Lederle Laboratories working mainly on mumps, canine distemper, canine infectious hepatitis, the encephalitis viruses, and poliomyelitis. He is an honorary Associate Member of Pasteur Institute of Tunis, 1941, and honorary Fellow of New York Academy of Sciences, 1947.

Western States Poultry Disease Workers' Conference

Room 1006 Veterinary Science Bldg.
University of California, Davis
January 26, 1953

Held in conjunction with the annual Mid-Winter meeting of the California State Veterinary Medical Association. Interested veterinarians are cordially invited to attend these sessions. Ample opportunity for discussion will be available, and all are urged to participate.

PROGRAM

All sessions are round tables. Discussion leaders are listed.

Monday Morning

9:00—Newcastle Disease, R. A. Bawkinski, University of California, Davis; C. M. Hamilton, Washington State College, Puyallup; D. E. Stover, State Department of Agriculture, Sacramento.

10:15—Infectious Bronchitis, D. V. Zander, University of California, Davis; W. D. Urban, Kimber Farms, Inc., Niles; D. E. Madsen, Veterinary Practitioner, San Jose.

11:30—Pullorum Disease Control, R. A. Mueller, Poultry Improvement Advisory Board, Sacramento.

12:00—Paratyphoid Control, P. D. DeLay, State Department of Agriculture, Sacramento.

12:30—Recess.

Monday Evening

7:30—Dinner, California Inn, U. C. Campus.

8:30—Leg Weakness in Tukeys, M. L. Miner, Utah State Agricultural College, Logan.

9:00—III-Defined Respiratory Entities, "Air-Sac Disease," etc., E. E. Jones, State Department of Agriculture, San Gabriel; H. E. Adler, Washington State College, Pullman; K. Schaaf, Kimber Farms, Inc., Niles.

10:30—General Discussion.
Erysipelas, Hexamita, Enteritis.

Hotels—Motels

For reservations, write directly to hotel or motel. State accommodations desired. Woodland Hotel, Woodland Motel, Hotel El Rancho, Senator Hotel (Sacramento). Give time of arrival, and include deposit of five dollars per person.

An Outbreak of Scrapie in California Sheep

J. E. STUART, R. K. ALLEN, GORDON SHULTZ, P. D. DELAY
and A. C. ROSENBERGER

The disease of scrapie was diagnosed in October, 1952, in two flocks of purebred sheep in Butte County, California. This diagnosis was established by field veterinarians and laboratory workers of the Bureau of Livestock Disease Control, California Department of Agriculture. According to available literature, the disease had not previously been reported in the United States.

Scrapie is a virus disease affecting principally the central nervous system and is characterized by an unusually long incubation period which may be as long as three years and three months. The appetite of the animals is not disturbed and there is no elevation of temperature. Tremors may be observed extending over the head and neck. The head and neck may be carried high and the facial expression is staring and fixed. The outstanding symptoms are pruritis, rubbing against objects, biting and pulling at the fleece and scratching particularly on the rear quarters causing loss of the wool. Pinching of the skin along the back causes nibbling movements of the mouth. These symptoms are followed by locomotor disturbances, loss of weight and death.

On August 23, 1952, Dr. R. K. Allen, Livestock Disease Control Specialist of the California Bureau of Livestock Disease Control, investigated a condition in sheep on a ranch near Chico in Butte County. This condition was suspected to be scabies as the animals were reported to be intensely rubbing and pulling off the wool. Skin scrapings were taken and our parasitologist in the Sacramento laboratory was unable to find any evidence of scab mites. Dr. Allen noticed a nervous condition in these sheep and on reviewing the literature on sheep diseases became suspicious that they were infected with scrapie.

In checking on the origin of the sheep it was found that they had been purchased from a breeder located in Butte County who had imported about 100 purebred Suffolk sheep from Ontario, Canada, October 19, 1948. Further research disclosed that there have been outbreaks of scrapie reported in Ontario, Canada, in 1945, 1951 and 1952.

English and Canadian observers report a vacuolation of the neuron cells of the medulla as almost a constant finding. Brains of some of the affected sheep in Butte County were examined histologically and vacuolation identical to that reported in the literature was observed. All tests for evidence of known pathogens in these sheep were negative. Drs. A. C. Rosenberger and Gordon Shultz, both experts on sheep diseases, examined these sheep and reported that in all of their experi-

ence they had never observed a similar condition.

To eliminate the possibility of toxic plants being involved, Mrs. Margaret K. Bellue, Weed Specialist of the State Department of Agriculture, went over the premises involved and was unable to observe any toxic plants. The Bureau of Livestock Disease Control then established a diagnosis of scrapie and reported same to the United States Bureau of Animal Industry who assigned Drs. C. L. Davis and H. E. Kemper, Bureau veterinarians, to investigate. These veterinarians made studies of the problem both in the field and the laboratory with Dr. W. A. McDonald, Veterinarian in Charge for the United States Bureau of Animal Industry in California, and they concurred with the State veterinarians that the disease was scrapie.

In the three outbreaks of scrapie reported in Canada an attempt was made to control it by slaughtering all of the infected and exposed sheep. The disease appeared in Australia last summer and in July, 1952, it was first reported in New Zealand. In all of the instances where the disease appeared in Australia, Canada and New Zealand, it occurred in sheep imported from England. In all instances the three countries involved attempted to eradicate by complete slaughter of all infected and exposed animals.

On November 3 the California Division of Animal Industry and the United States Bureau of Animal Industry initiated an agreement to eradicate the disease of scrapie in the California flocks by the slaughter method, sharing equally in the cost. All of the 580 sheep on the two ranches have been disposed of by slaughter and the owners will be indemnified for their losses.

The disease can be spread by contact and pasture exposure, but is believed to be principally transmitted to the offspring congenitally.

Foundation Continues to Serve Veterinarians

The members of the Associated Serum Producers have voted to continue their public relations program in behalf of the veterinary profession. Coast-to-coast releases by all recognized public education media will continue to keep the American public aware to the invaluable services of the veterinarian. This generous and effective support is deeply appreciated by veterinary practitioners, who have long been familiar with the good work of their friends, the American Foundation for Animal Health.

Bovine Brucellosis Regulations

A public hearing has been called by the State Department of Agriculture to be held in Sacramento at 10 a.m. December 22d to consider the following proposed changes in the regulations of the State Director of Agriculture for control of Brucellosis in the dairy cattle of the state:

754. BRUCELLOSIS REGULATION.

(a) On and after July 1, 1953, any cattle reacting to a brucellosis test shall immediately upon determination of such reaction be permanently branded on the left jaw by its owner or agent under the supervision of the veterinarian who collected the blood samples. The brand shall be the letter "B" not less than 3 inches high and 2 inches wide. The veterinarian supervising the branding of such reactor shall report the completion of such branding to the Department of Agriculture within five days.

(b) All cattle reacting to a brucellosis test shall be held on the premises where found and shall be moved only on written permit of the Director of Agriculture and then only to an establishment operating under State, State Approved, or Federal Meat Inspection.

(c) The result of every brucellosis test of cattle shall be reported to the Department of Agriculture by the laboratory conducting said test within five days after the completion of said test.

(d) Tests for brucellosis of cattle shall be made only by veterinarians licensed to practice veterinary medicine in this State or by laboratories approved for that purpose by the Department of Agriculture.

754.1. DAIRY CATTLE BRUCELLOSIS REGULATION (intrastate.)

On and after January 2, 1956, all cattle of the dairy breeds offered for public or private sale, loan, trade, gift, or are disposed of, shall either bear or be accompanied by evidence of official vaccination against brucellosis, or be accompanied by a licensed veterinarian's certificate of negative blood test for brucellosis made by a laboratory of the State Department of Agriculture, University of California School of Veterinary Medicine, or an approved County Livestock Inspection Laboratory within 30 days prior to said public or private sale, loan, trade, gift or disposal. Calves under six months of age and cattle of the dairy breeds consigned direct for immediate slaughter are excepted from this regulation.

754.2. DAIRY CATTLE BRUCELLOSIS REGULATION (interstate).

On and after January 2, 1956, all cattle of the dairy breeds brought into the State in addition to other requirements shall bear or be accompanied by acceptable evidence of official vaccination against brucellosis between the ages of four and twelve months, or by

certificate of negative blood test for brucellosis conducted within thirty days prior to entry by a laboratory approved by the State Livestock Sanitary Official in the state of origin. Calves under four months of age and cattle of the dairy breeds consigned direct for immediate slaughter in an establishment having Federal, State or State Approved Municipal Meat Inspection are excepted from this requirement.

Control of Vesicular Exanthema a Problem

In a recent release on vesicular exanthema, Dr. Ray Duckworth went to the point in his usual forthright way. Experience suggests, he says, that slaughter is not enough; vigorous and positive attack on the source of the disease is required. Garbage seems to be the source, and must therefore be cooked if fed. Yet, if garbage must be cooked, all dump feeders would go out of business, and probably half the platform feeders. The country hog raiser loses an outlet for his hogs and cities and counties cannot sell their garbage, since cooking would be too expensive.

Dr. Duckworth offers no facile solution, but believes the problem can be solved if the facts are considered jointly by interested persons and agencies in friendly, intelligent conference.

Successful Examinees

The following candidates passed the examination in veterinary medicine—Los Angeles—June 23, 24, 25, 1952:

Aaron LeGrand Andrews, Delbert Owen Anthony, Glenn Franklin Azlein, Norman Fletcher Baker, Richard Bernard Barsaleau, Noel Fulton Bevins, Henry Purden Boyd, Clinton Reed Bryner, Fred Buddingh, Charles Harold Burger, Frank John Campbell, Jr., Roy Jones Cobble, Wyland "G" Cripe, Allan Neal Davis, Francis Edward Dawson, Joseph Williams Dunsing, Melvin Edick, Richard Bernard Fink, Charles Milton Flinn, Phillip Allison Frier, Eli Gersten, David James Gilhooley,

Marshall Harry Gooch, Alfred Christian Grim, Curtis Norman Harder, Henry Charles Harris, Malcolm Gordon Hatcher, Harry Harold Hill, Jr., Donald Dean Hudson, Walter Franklin Hughes, Millard Rodney Humphrey, Rodney Harold Ingraham, Addison Lee Irwin, Harold Dee Ivie, Merle Kenneth Johnson, Wilson Calbert Kelly, Ferrin B. Kinghorn, Jacob Emile Kleck, Francis William Knoop, Jack Lewis Kohler, Walter August Krell, William Gordon Lamkin, Howard Frank Lancaster, Wilson Burriss Lewis, Harry Adolph Loeffler.

Ernest Minoru Makino, Victor R. Mashek, Arthur Edward Maude, Benjamin Paul Maurer, Blaine McGowan, Jr., Robert Bruce Meyers, Ralph Milanovich, Michael D. Miller, Rufus Arnold, Miller Lawrence, Glen Morehouse, John Conlan O'Brien, Harold Roosevelt Parker, Stewart Herman Parker, Paul William Peacock, Wendell Goodell Peart, Alan George Perkins, Herbert Nelson Piper, Erwin Milton Plocher, Harold Daniel Plocher, George Horton Puterbaugh.

Raymond Richard Rediske, Berwyn Richards, Warner L. Rottman, Jack Francis Saunders, David Earl Savage, John Hugh Schmidt, Milton David Schmutz, Alvin Merlin Schumann, Ralph Cleland Scott, John Burroughs Shirley, William Cary Smart, Gordon Gary Stocking, Lester "C" Storms.

James Louis Temple, Gilberto Stephenson Trevino, John Turton Turver, Marilyn June Twitchell, Glen Richard Vandervort, Joseph Oliver Virgin, Sidney Paul Waterman, Donald Edward Watt, John Alexander Wattles, Adrian Franklin Weaver, Jr., Warren Julius Weger.

To these successful candidates: Your State Association congratulates you and welcomes you to the ranks of California practitioners. The best of luck to you all!

Infertility and Related Problems in the Stallion

WILLIAM E. MADERIOUS, D.V.M.

El Poco Ranch, Madera, California

Veterinarians are often called on to conduct semen tests on stallions which are about to begin a stud career or be offered for sale. This service is requested most frequently by owners of thoroughbred horses. Often this places a pronounced responsibility on the veterinarian conducting the semen test. The veterinarian's opinion on semen quality can be the most important single item in the sale or immediate stud career of such stallions. Hence, recommendations and opinions offered by the veterinarian in such cases must reflect all the professional knowledge and serious reflection which the individual can muster. A single error in such cases, whether due to accident or culpable or inculpable ignorance, can largely blight the professional career of a man in equine practice, since rumors and hearsay travel with amazing facility among horsemen.

Conduct of a semen test almost invariably requires the use of a test mare. In the case of the test of thoroughbred stallions especially, the stallion owner usually feels better if a cold-blooded mare is selected for the test, since this obviates the possibility of embarrassing complications if the mare should conceive following the service. The animal most obviously not a thoroughbred is, of course, an off-color individual. Hence, a pinto, palomino or such distinctively colored animal is preferable, if available.

Nymphomaniac mares, while quite often convenient, are not recommended for test purposes for two reasons. First, there is a tendency to overuse such mares, with the consequent possibility of spreading infection from one stallion to another. Secondly, the horse owner is becoming more hygiene-minded, and in the event of future breeding trouble in the stallion, there could be the possibility of rightfully or wrongfully accusing "that dirty old test mare."

Finally, some thought must be given to selecting a mare with a disposition sufficiently placid to tolerate possible long periods under restraint before a sample can be collected, especially when inexperienced stallions are to be tested.

Dependable and experienced help is a must in breeding a green stallion. An experienced stud man can quite often prevent serious injury or accidents to the stallion, mare, or human assistants.

Opinions will vary as to the equipment to be used on the stallion. Most people prefer the use of a snaffle or bar bit and a stud bridle. Most stallions which have been sufficiently broken to be raced can be handled quite nicely when bitted. In the case of older stallions, the consideration of the equipment pre-

viously used is important. On one occasion the writer was called on to test an aged stallion for a new owner. This animal was almost unmanageable in a halter with a lead shank chain through his mouth. In a bit and bridle he behaved very well.

The sexual desire or the lack of it displayed by a given stallion need not necessarily be an indication of what his future conduct will be in the breeding shed. It is usually wise, however, to report the fact that a stallion has been unusually rank or unusually shy in his first breeding attempt. One noted stallion took approximately five hours to consummate his first service and displayed great fear of the test mare in the process, yet this animal subsequently became a very fine breeder.

The actual collection of the semen can be accomplished in several ways. The easiest and most common method probably has been to collect a sample from the stallion's penis as he dismounts. Very often an ounce or so of material can be collected in this manner, especially if the penis is "milked out." This method of collection is not to be recommended, since it has several very important shortcomings which are sometimes not even recognized by experienced veterinarians. It has been graphically shown¹ that this terminal portion of the ejaculate is very often not representative of the quality of the ejaculate as a whole, since this portion can in some cases show very few or no spermatozoa in some stallions known to be perfectly good breeders. A satisfactory sample collected in this manner can be considered somewhat reliable. An unsatisfactory sample taken from this portion of the ejaculate should not be considered too strongly as a basis for condemning the stallion, however, since the initial portion of the ejaculate could well have been quite satisfactory.

The examination of this terminal portion of the ejaculate, of course, gives no indication of the total volume of ejaculate, which is worthy of some consideration, although a great deal of variation can occur within normal limits.

Collection of an entire sample can be accomplished by means of the breeding bag, although this method is not satisfactory in all cases. The use of a rubber condom as designed by MacLeod and McGee of Kentucky and made by the Youngs Rubber Co. of Trenton, New Jersey, seems to largely answer the problem, especially in the collection of complete ejaculates from other than maiden stallions.

Collection of semen from the vagina of the mare after service should be done only as a last resort because of the possibility of vaginal

¹MacLeod, John, and McGee, William R.: Cornell Vet., July, 1950.

mucus, epithelial cells, blood and other material causing complications.

As soon as collection of the sample is accomplished, several smears should be made on glass slides and set aside for staining and subsequent microscopic examination.

Normal semen should be an opaque, watery fluid with varying amounts of viscous material. This viscous material comes from the terminal portion of the ejaculate. Its volume varies greatly in individuals, families and breeds, being greater in horses other than the thoroughbred, and in some individuals may be entirely lacking. There is some indication that the volume of this material is greater in the more fertile stallions.

The total volume of ejaculate will vary greatly with the individual. Breed, age, and breeding use all cause some variation. Generally speaking, 1½ to 3 ounces is considered normal for the thoroughbred.

An unstained vital semen sample when examined under low power should show at least 50 per cent actively motile spermatozoa. In addition, careful observation should be made to detect any incomplete or aberrant development of spermatozoa, such as short or double tails, or marked dissimilarity in morphology. While unusually different morphological forms do occur and can be a cause of infertility or sterility, more often a lack of either numbers or motility in the spermatozoa are the primary cause of infertility.

A cell count can easily be made in an ordinary counting chamber and is essential to determining the exact number of spermatozoa in the sample. Good samples should not contain less than fifty million cells per cubic centimeter.

It is usually advisable when testing a valuable stallion to obtain a sample from a repeat cover in about 24 hours, thus getting some idea of the stallion's ability to readily produce mature spermatozoa.

In the opinion of the writer, examinations of stained semen specimens by a competent veterinary pathologist is an essential part of a complete semen examination. Usually such a man is able to conduct an examination with stains, microscopic equipment and histological knowledge which are not available to the clinician. The possible presence of abnormal spermatozoa, pus cells, blood cells and bacteria can thus be detected. In the absence of a veterinary pathologist, a competent human pathologist can often be very helpful. The practice of submitting such samples to some laboratory technician for examination for anything other than a cell count or bacteriological culture, cannot be too strongly condemned.

The question as to what can be considered normal findings upon microscopic examination of stained semen specimens from a stallion's first cover is open to investigation. I do not feel that there has been sufficient re-

search on the problem. The writer's personal opinion is that in a specimen taken from a stallion that has not been previously bred or known to masturbate might well contain certain things that might be considered abnormal in an active breeding stallion. Certain cellular debris and evidence of epithelial disquamation might be perfectly normal here. Even some pus cells have been noted in first samples from stallions that later were found to be good breeders.

It is usually a good practice to inform interested parties to a stallion's semen examinations that certain cases have been encountered wherein stallions producing semen which was, as far as could be determined, perfectly normal in quality and quantity, were absolutely sterile. The only explanation for such cases is that perhaps some chemical peculiarity existed in the semen which, when united with vaginal or uterine material in the mare, became toxic to the spermatozoa.

The highly fertile stallion and the completely sterile animal, of course, can be eliminated from the clinician's consideration. The challenge remains, however, in increasing the breeding efficiency of those animals which are relatively infertile because of functional or organic weaknesses.

The shy breeding or sexually timid animal can sometimes become a particularly exasperating problem. Someone has said that there is a need for psychological treatment of the thoroughbred horse, and this may be one place where it is badly needed.

The use of male hormones to increase sexual desire in the stallion is a questionable practice. In some cases, testosterone will actually make a stallion more willing to cover a mare, but the evidence tends to indicate that this is done at the expense of decreasing semen quantity and quality.

Recent clinical experience indicates that the judicious use of thyroprotein or iodine caseinate can increase sexual libido. The effect of such treatment on semen quality is as yet undetermined.

The addition of a B-complex concentrate to the ration in large doses has in some cases provided marked improvement in semen quality and in sexual desire. Vitamin E supplements are of unproven value. The faith which some horsemen have in wheat-germ oil, however, rather precludes arguing with them over its use. Wheat-germ oil probably at least can be considered as unharful. Nutritional research on breeding farm animals indicates that Vitamin A and Vitamin C supplements are more nearly in order.

Stallions are quite often encountered which are merely "slow breeders." These animals may take an exasperating period of time before actually consummating a cover, although their fertility may be otherwise above reproach. Using these stallions to tease a few

mares prior to actually making a cover will sometimes greatly decrease the time spent in getting mares bred. Occasionally a stallion will bite a mare, especially around the hocks or flanks, for long periods of time before attempting to breed her. A muzzle is the obvious answer and can be of great help.

Masturbation is not uncommon in the thoroughbred stallion. Such a practice can often be the cause of a disinterest in mares. Use of the stallion ring or the Man O'War Shield, together with judicious feeding and exercise can largely eliminate this problem.

The need for exercise in the breeding stallion is debatable. Certainly it would seem logical that he should receive sufficient regular exercise to maintain muscle tone and general body functions. It has never seemed necessary, however, to provide the forced exercise under saddle which some owners think to be a necessity during the breeding season. Few stallions which have a paddock of any size and which are in view of other horses will need much supplemental exercise. It has occurred to the writer that exercise which could be severe enough to cause the stallion to sweat profusely might actually be injurious to spermatozoa. If we accept the fact that increased temperature is lethal to spermatozoa in cryptorchid stallions, the increased heat produced by heavy exercise might prove detrimental to spermatozoa, especially in stallions of limited fertility. This may seem somewhat far-fetched, but in the problem stallion we are quite often willing to eliminate any practice which is not definitely in our favor.

It is common knowledge that the percentage of conceptions is usually much higher among pasture bred or range bred mares than it is on our most efficient modern breeding farms. Hence, pasture breeding, while certainly not practical in most cases, can sometimes be a great help in both mares and stallions of very limited fertility. The personal experience of the writer has found pasture breeding the answer to successfully producing conception in a few hard-breeding mares in which nothing could be found organically wrong. Reports have it that the stallion Assault, which was almost completely infertile when hand bred, has settled some mares when pasture bred.

The conduct of routine semen tests on all covers performed by stallions of limited fertility sometimes can provide the key to their inefficiency. One valuable stallion was getting a very poor percentage of conceptions in his mares until a routine semen test produced the finding that while this horse was covering his mares apparently quite competently, and in a manner which would satisfy the most experienced stud master, he quite often failed to ejaculate completely or at all on his first cover. If allowed to cover the mare a second time within a few minutes, ejaculation usually

occurred, although a third cover was sometimes necessary.

The variation in reactions which stallions can manifest toward a change in equipment has already been mentioned. In certain unusual individuals there may be certain associations and conditions associated with breeding which become necessary to the proper completion of the breeding act. This could become a problem following a change of ownership or in handlers. Perhaps the ultimate degree to which ejaculation can become a completely conditioned reflex act is manifested in the case of the certain Argentine stallion who could not ejaculate without the accompaniment of noise produced by assistant stable men pounding on tin pans as he conducted the breeding act. We add this at no extra charge as a hole card for frustrated veterinarians.

Dr. George Hart once told me something which may not have been original with him, but which is worth some thought. He said, "The basic cause of sterility in cattle is simply not taking the cow to the bull." The inference, of course, is that management is quite often the most important factor to consider in correcting bovine infertility. The same thought holds true in the equine, and especially so, because of the more erratic temperament of the horse and quite often that of his handlers. There are few cases of sterility or infertility in stallions which will respond to medical treatment, or which at the present state of our knowledge we are capable of treating medically. Our biggest contribution to the breeder having stallion difficulties is a background of professional experience and some clear and logical thinking on management practices.

Blood Groups in Sheep

There is presented a technique of classifying sheep blood on the basis iso-haemagglutination reactions obtained with natural sera. The experiments were conducted on the blood of sheep slaughtered in Madras City.

During the final stage of the work 150 samples of blood were examined and every one of them fell into one or the other of three following types:

Blood 1.—Cells agglutinable, but serum not agglutinative.

Blood 2.—Cells not agglutinable, but serum agglutinative.

Blood 3.—Cells not agglutinable and serum not agglutinative.

The authors claim that their technique eliminates the inconsistent and atypical reactions found by previous workers. They conclude also that further work with iso-immune sera might bring out other sub-groups or other entirely different groups cutting across the above three.—K. N. GOVINDAN NAJAR, K. T. K. NAMBIAR, V. SATCHIDANANDAM (1951); *The Indian Veterinary Journal*, Vol. 28, No. 3 (143-146).

Christmas 1952 - - - New Year 1953

DEAR DOCTOR:

I wish you joy and happiness this Christmas, and hope that in spirit you may become a child again—and experience the excitement you used to know. How full of joy and happiness were those old days of *real* Christmases!

Coupled with this is another wish, that you and yours, throughout this New Year, may be healthy, happy, and prosperous.

Sincerely,
CHARLES S. TRAVERS

Change in Policy Relative to Calling Veterinarians for Military Duty

A statement concerning the new procedure for filling the requirements for veterinary officers will appear in the December issue of the AVMA Journal. We understand that the effect of this change in policy will be as follows:

1. That the needs for veterinarians in the Army, in addition to those called from the Priority I reserve officers, will be filled through Selective Service.

2. National Selective Service will make allocations to the State Selective Service Headquarters, which will allocate the calls to local boards on the basis of special registrants classified 1-A.

3. Calls will be in accord with priorities as described in PL 779 (doctors draft) with Priority I registrants being called first, then Priorities II, and eventually III and IV.

4. The youngest Priority I registrants, classified 1-A, in accord with the State Committee's recommendations, will be called first.

5. Adequate time, usually 4 to 6 weeks, will be given to those called to obtain commissions.

6. The Army area headquarters will send detailed instructions relative to obtaining commissions to those ordered for induction.

This method of calling veterinarians is in accord with opinions received from several state committees, and the decision of the AVMA Advisory Committee. The change in policy was made at the request of the AVMA, and will relieve some of the inequities of PL 779 as previously administered.

New Dean at Davis

Fred N. Briggs has been named Dean of the College of Agriculture for the Davis campus and assistant director of the Agricultural Experiment Station. He continues as professor of agronomy and will also serve as assistant dean of the graduate division, but relinquishes the chairmanship of the department of agronomy. Briggs is an outstanding authority on breeding disease-resistant grains and is co-producer of Atlas 46 barley. During his 22 years with the university he has also worked on many other breeding problems, including rust-resistant and bunt-resistant wheat strains for California. He is now working on resistance to net blotch, a serious barley disease. He serves on the advisory committee of the UC Imperial Valley Field Station and as state representative of the National Foundation Seed Program.

Radio Program

The possibility of conducting a weekly radio program for the purpose of publicizing veterinary medicine in a suitable manner is being considered. A luncheon will be held for discussion and formulation of plans, and those who will attend are: Henry Schacht Jr., Agricultural Director of Farm Digest, KMBC, San Francisco; Drs. Robert Ormsbee, Charles D. Stafford, John M. King, and R. L. Collinson; and Charles S. Travers. Members who would be interested in participating in this project are invited to communicate with Mr. Travers, CSVMA Secretary.



The pet supply store was started about four years ago by Mr. Leslie Hackley. Dr. F. E. Kling set up his fully equipped pet hospital about two years later, and recently Mr. Robert A. Doyle joined in with his K9 beauty salon. The location is Concord, California, and Dr. Kling sent the picture with an assurance that cooperation is better than competition.

Southern California Sets New Rules For Dog Shows

At a meeting of the Southern California Veterinary Medical Association the following recommendations of the Dog Show Committee were accepted by vote of the membership at large:

1. The total minimum fee for veterinary service shall be one hundred (100) dollars per day.
2. The minimum fee for each veterinarian working the show shall be twenty-five (25) dollars per day.
3. One veterinarian shall be named as veterinarian in charge and it shall be his duty to assign the schedule of working hours to the other veterinarians working the show.
4. Each veterinarian shall work a minimum of four (4) hours per day. These hours of work shall be assigned by the veterinarian in charge.
5. The show-giving club shall have the right to name the veterinarians to work its shows so long as they be members in good standing of the Southern California Veterinary Medical Association.
6. The above regulations shall apply only to shows held within the boundaries of Los Angeles County.
7. Puppy and specialty matches shall be afforded free veterinary service.

+ BOOK REVIEW +

George F. Boddie's "Diagnostic Methods in Veterinary Medicine" is a small book that should occupy the bookshelf of every student, teacher, practitioner, and researcher in the field of veterinary medicine.

The book is strongest in dealing with clinical diagnosis. It is refreshing, after reading pedantic definitions in other texts, to find such a word as "diagnosis" defined simply and adequately as "the art of recognizing a disease and distinguishing it from other diseases." A "symptom" is "any evidence that indicates the presence of disease," and "disease" is "an injurious deviation from the normal." It is likewise stimulating to see emphasis shifted back toward the living patient, as evidenced by the author's statement, after explaining the role of modern laboratory and other aids to diagnosis, that "the basis of all diagnosis is still to be found in the clinical examination of the patient."

The descriptions of history taking and the general examination of the patient are clear and concise, and not burdened with obsolete and rather meaningless terms such as "signalment" and "habitus," which have nothing but nuisance value to students in veterinary medicine. This section carries a wealth of information in little space, and warrants repeated study by the inexperienced and experienced veterinarian alike.

The descriptions of the various organ systems include basic regional anatomy of the important species of animals, followed by detailed analysis of methods of examination and interpretation of findings. It is gratifying to note that an honest attempt is made to treat the nervous system from the standpoint of clinical diagnosis, thus helping to fill a large gap in veterinary education.

The book loses its high level of excellence in its attempt to cover laboratory and other special aids to diagnosis. In the space of approximately 100 pages there are chapters on Collection of Material for Laboratory Examination, Clinical Biochemistry, Clinical Bacteriology, Clinical Helminthology, Clinical Hematology, Post-Mortem Technique, and Diagnosis of Poultry Diseases. These sections might justify a brief glance, but the veterinary student or the veterinarian will do better to go to established texts on these subjects for his information.

In spite of this shortcoming, the book remains the best available on the currently neglected subject of clinical diagnosis in veterinary medicine.—John F. Christensen, D.V.M., University of California, School of Veterinary Medicine, Davis, California.

DR. SEYMOUR R. ROBERTS' HOSPITAL AT RICHMOND



Dr. Seymour Roberts has just recently finished his new hospital in Richmond and as it is of the latest construction we thought it would be of interest to our readers. The building is situated on a lot 100 x 100 feet on the main street of Richmond, one block from the junction with Highway 40. The construction was of cement block and aluminum sash was used throughout excepting in the kennel rooms which have very high clerestory windows. All rooms have acoustic plaster ceilings and all rooms excepting kennel rooms have as-

phalt tile floors. The heating system is a 150 B.T.U. forced air gas furnace with duct system. A series of electric exhaust fans in essential areas and two barn-type ventilators effect good odor control. The kennels are made of glazed brick with ceramic tile floors and fitted with a bar-type galvanized door. There are two general wards and one isolation ward with separate exercise areas. There is a room for an attendant who lives on the premises. Dr. H. A. Grell, I.S.C., has been associated with Dr. Roberts in practice since 1950.

Agricultural Extension Service Activities Animal Industry Conference

The fifth California Animal Industry Conference was held October 23d and 24th at Sacramento, sponsored by the University of California and the California Hay, Grain and Feed Dealers' Association. The conference invited the Public Relations Committee of the CSVMA to send two delegates as guests, and Dr. Ormsbee and Dr. McKay were chosen to attend.

The program was concerned with nutrition, antibiotics in feeds, problems of sterility and hatchability, effects of inbreeding on milk production, effects of climate on poultry production, research on fishery by-products, and related subjects. Dr. George Hart spoke at the banquet on the relation of nutrition and health.

* * *

Dr. McKay addressed the California Hay, Grain and Feed Dealers' Association on conditions that lend themselves to bovine abortions and sterility. The meeting was held in Petaluma on November 18th.

* * *

Livestock symposia, cooperatively sponsored by general practitioners and livestock personnel of the Agricultural Extension Service, are being presented on a county level. Dates are December 1st at Merced; December 3d at Stockton; December 4th at Visalia, and December 5th at Hanford. Other symposia are being planned.

Secretary's Activities, October-November

Invitations to join the Association sent to all candidates who successfully passed the State Board examination. . . . Report sent on activities to the Executive Committee. . . . Press releases to magazines on Davis meeting in January. . . . Three hundred and seventy letters mailed to veterinarians in the state, not members of the Association, with application blanks and invitations to join. . . . Three hundred and fifty letters mailed on animal disease control to all secretaries of local associations, livestock disease control committees, and contract veterinarians. . . . Nineteen letters sent to secretaries of local associations regarding non-members of the Association. . . . Letters to the California State Personnel Board for Colonel Foster and Dr. Arburua. . . . Letters to prospective advertisers, soliciting their business for the California Veterinarian. . . . Letters to the legislative committee regarding a meeting on legislative matters. . . . Regular correspondence, answering daily mail. . . . Phone calls.

Conference with Dr. Hart in Davis. . . . with Ed Padfield, San Diego. . . . with Dr. Arburua on government survey. . . . with Ed Taylor on animal disease control. . . . with Dr. Zaks. . . . with Dr. Grell. . . . with Recorder on cuts for this Journal. . . . about an ethics case. . . . the California Woolgrowers meeting. . . . the Bay Counties meeting.

In Memoriam

GEORGE A. PFAFFMAN

After his graduation from Ohio State University in 1906, Dr. Pfaffman was employed for eleven years by the U. S. Bureau of Animal Industry as a veterinary inspector. He came to California in 1917 and was appointed Deputy State Veterinarian. Two years later, when the California State Department of Agriculture was organized, he became Field Veterinarian in the Division of Animal Industry. Dr. Pfaffman rose to the position of Livestock Disease Control Specialist, and in 1948 was made District Veterinarian with an office in Redding. He retired from duty on August 31, 1950, and died on June 1, 1952, at the age of 67 after illness of several months.

+ + +

GEORGE HOMER BARRY

Dr. George Homer Barry, Sanitarian for Mendocino County, passed away on October 17, 1952, at the age of 59. Dr. Barry was a native of Williams, Arizona, and a graduate of the San Francisco Veterinary College. Dr. Barry was Alameda Health Inspector for ten years, and returned to the Mendocino Coast four years ago as sanitarian for that area. He was a charter member and the first secretary of the Whitesboro Grange, and a member of the California State Veterinary Medical Association.

+ + +

JAMES E. HAPENNY

Dr. James E. Hapenny was born in Rankin, Ill., and graduated from the Chicago Veterinary College in 1918. He engaged in large animal practice in Illinois until 1927, when he came to Los Angeles. In 1930 he opened his own hospital on West Pico Boulevard, where he practiced until his death on September 30, 1952, after a series of heart attacks. Dr. Hapenny was a member of the Southern California Veterinary Medical Association, the California State Veterinary Medical Association, and the American Veterinary Medical Association.

International Congress

The fifteenth International Veterinary Congress will be held in Stockholm, August 9 to 15, 1953, under the patronage of His Majesty, King Gustav. Dr. W. A. Hagan, chairman of the United States committee, has announced that plans are rapidly taking shape. Those wishing to participate in official tours are warned to make early reservations, as summer travel in Europe is heavy. The AVMA office can provide full information.

OPPORTUNITIES

Relief Work Wanted

Experienced veterinarian available for relief work while you are on your winter vacation. Licensed in California. Send replies to GBT, care "The California Veterinarian".

* * *

Position Wanted

Graduate of Colorado A & M, 1946, desires a position in small animal practice leading to possible partnership or ownership. Bay Area or central California preferred. Married, veteran. Box A-1, "The California Veterinarian."

* * *

For Sale or Lease

Beautiful new small animal clinic with exclusive zoning. In center 200,000 population (within five-mile radius). Reception, office-lab., surg.-treatment, X ray, dark room, kennel-utility, store-room, runs. Apartment for assistant. Master plan for expansion. No practice or goodwill—just actual real estate value. Full particulars and pictures by contacting Mr. James M. Bruhl, Cavanaugh and Company, 2612 Fulton Ave., Sacramento 21, California.

* * *

Practice for Sale

Established 20 years, consisting of 80 per cent large animal, 20 per cent small animal, in an area of 15-mile radius, grosses over \$15,000 yearly. Property is 150 x 100 ft. corner, one-bedroom home, garage. Hospital consists of office, surgery, lab. and three kennel rooms with 19 cages, 12 outside runs, all concrete with cyclone fencing. Drugs and instruments included. Price, \$17,500. Asking \$4,000 down and will finance as low as \$100 per month. Contact Dr. Carl J. Claire, Carlton Way and Holly Drive, Tracy, Calif.

* * *

For Sale

Large Neon Sign, 4½ feet high by 9 feet wide, suspended 8 feet above ground by an 8-inch steel pipe. Veterinary Hospital lettering in two rows of neon, approximate size of lettering is 12 inches. Name of hospital is painted above neon portion. Original price \$700.00. Still like new. Now \$450.00 FOB Merced, Calif. Contact M. H. Paulsen, 670 17th St., Merced. Phone 1084. Terms can be arranged.

* * *

For Lease

Small Animal Hospital in Bakersfield, Calif. Write Dr. G. L. Dayman, 10086 Tujunga Canyon Blvd., Tujunga, Calif.

CALIFORNIA STATE VETERINARY MEDICAL ASSOCIATION COMMITTEES

AVMA Resident Secretary: E. E. Jones, 714 S. Santa Anita St., San Gabriel

Executive Committee

Chairman, Paul D. DeLay, Animal Pathology Lab., State Office Bldg. No. 1, Sacramento
A. R. Inman, 1504 College Ave., Visalia
C. E. Wicktor, 203 Administration Bldg., Union Stock Yards, Los Angeles 58
A. Mack Scott, 3350 Atlantic Ave., Long Beach 7
Oscar J. Kron, 1386 Golden Gate Ave., San Francisco
W. J. Zontine, 44848 N. Yucca Ave., Lancaster
A. M. McCapes, Box 11, San Luis Obispo

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Chairman, H. I. Ott, 11564 E. Firestone Blvd., Norwalk
P. C. Olson, 7970 Santa Monica Blvd., Los Angeles 46
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Committee on History

Chairman, Joseph M. Arburua, 26 Fell St., San Francisco 2

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Philip Haims, 4045 Adams Ave., San Diego 16
Robert Dove, Box 881, Porterville
Harold H. Groth, 2600 S. El Camino Real, San Mateo

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Harlan E. Detlefsen, Box 516, Ferndale
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J. K. Perry, 4040 El Camino Real, Palo Alto

I. N. Bohlander, Box 588, Turlock

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F. M. Brennan, 361 Sixth St., Chino

Robert B. Erickson, Rt. 3, Box 22, Chico

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Philip McClave, 6950 Reseda Blvd., Reseda

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George H. Hart, Dean, School of Veterinary Medicine, University of California, Davis

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Ralph L. Collinson, P. O. Box 588, Turlock
Eugene C. Jones, 50 59th Place, Long Beach 3

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W. C. Bateman, California Hotel, 5th & E, San Bernardino
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Col. Robert J. Foster, 670 42nd Ave., San Francisco 21

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E. W. Paul, Box 866, Redwood City
John H. Bower, 940 Sharon Road, Santa Ana
G. B. Collins, 23rd & Park Street, Paso Robles

NEWS FROM HERE AND THERE

Dr. Boyd tells us there are now 73 veterinarians in meat inspection, 58 in livestock disease control, a total of 131 for the D.A.I. Dr. McDonald reports 27 working out of his office, the state B.A.I., and Dr. Wahn of the federal B.A.I., says he has 27 meat inspectors attached to the San Francisco station. L. M. Marshall of the Los Angeles B.A.I. reports 46 veterinary meat inspectors, 66 meat inspectors, and also two lay inspectors who have to do with enforcement of animal quarantine. Dr. Dwyer in San Diego reports six veterinary meat inspectors and eight meat inspectors.

* * *

The communicable Disease Center of the U. S. Public Health Service has announced its schedule of courses to be given January

to December, 1953. Information and applications should be requested from Laboratory Training Services, Communicable Disease Center, U. S. Public Health Service, P. O. Box 185, Chamblee, Ga.

* * *

Dr. W. S. Gochenour, director of Pitman-Moore's biological laboratories for 14 years, has been appointed vice-president in charge of veterinary relations, and will be located in the Indianapolis office. Dr. Gochenour has long been esteemed by his colleagues in the profession. His place as director at the Zionsville plant will be taken by Dr. Samuel R. Bozeman, who joined the staff in January of this year. He received his Ph.D. from Virginia Polytechnic Institute in 1945.

OFFICERS AND MEETING DATES OF LOCAL ASSOCIATIONS

NOTE: Kindly notify our office of any changes or corrections.

Bay Counties V.M.A.

President, Howard F. Carroll
Vice-President, Richard L. Stowe
Secretary, David Madsen, 44 South 4th St., San Jose.
 Meetings, second Tuesday of the month

Central California V.M.A.

President, W. E. Smith
Vice-President, L. L. Ogburn
Secretary-Treasurer, A. S. Robertson, 1811 W. 4th St.,
 Madera
 Meetings, fourth Tuesday of the month

East Bay V.M.A.

President, I. M. Roberts
Vice-President, Robert N. Clemens
Secretary-Treasurer, Robert Olsen, 4820 Broadway,
 Oakland
 Meetings bi-monthly, fourth Wednesday

Humboldt County V.M.A.

President, Melvin P. Roberts
Vice-President, E. R. Holland
Secretary-Treasurer, H. E. Detlefsen, Box 516, Fern-
 dale
 Meetings, May, September, November, January

Kern County V.M.A.

President, L. F. Ackermann
Vice-President, Robert Dickson
Secretary-Treasurer, Albert Batista, 222 N. Chester
 Ave., Bakersfield
 Meetings, first Thursday of the month

Mid-Coast V.M.A.

President, Frank P. Matthews
Vice-President, G. B. Collins
Secretary-Treasurer, George McCollister, 2146 Broad
 St., San Luis Obispo
 Meetings, first Thursday of every even month

Monterey Bay Area V.M.A.

President, James Ebaugh
Vice-President, Ralph Weston
Secretary-Treasurer, George McCollister, 2146 Broad
 St., San Luis Obispo
 Meetings, third Wednesday of the month

North San Joaquin Valley V.M.A.

President, Robert Ormsbee
Vice-President, T. F. Hagan
Secretary-Treasurer, Arthur J. Boero, Manteca
 Meetings, fourth Wednesday of the month

Northern California Association of Veterinarians
President, J. O. Stiner
Vice-President, R. N. Donnelly
Secretary, H. A. Snelbaker, P. O. Box 1252, Oroville
 Meetings, second Tuesday of the month

Applicants

Joseph H. Lorber, Lafayette. Vouchers:
 M. L. Boevers, R. P. Cope.

Harry A. Loeffler, Los Banos. Vouchers:
 Kenneth L. Powers, J. G. Menter

Harvey C. Gissell, Playa Del Rey. Vouchers:
 H. I. Ott, Philip C. Olson.

Malcolm G. Hatcher, Modesto. Vouchers:
 R. A. Beck, A. T. Cook.

Ernest M. Cohan, Palo Alto. Vouchers: P. H.
 Hand, John K. Perry.

Dr. John K. Allen, San Luis Obispo. Vouchers:
 Frank P. Mathews, A. M. McCapes.

Dr. R. H. White, San Luis Obispo. Vouchers:
 Frank P. Mathews, A. M. McCapes.

Dr. John H. McChesney, Petaluma. Vouchers:
 Charles D. Stafford, Harvey W. Campbell.

J. Edward Lindenmayer, Eureka. Vouchers:
 S. A. Fuller, Melvin P. Roberts.

Russell M. Madison, Hamilton. Vouchers:
 Charles D. Stafford, Floyd H. White.

Orange Belt V.M.A.

President, Joseph L. Geierman
Vice-President, Clark J. Stillinger
Secretary-Treasurer, Jay H. Bouton, Arlington
 Meetings, second Monday of the month

Orange County V.M.A.

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Vice-President, Neil Halpin
Secretary-Treasurer, Donald E. Lind, 2843 N. Main,
 Santa Ana
 Meetings, second Tuesday of even month

Peninsula V.M.A.

President, P. H. Hand
Secretary-Treasurer, E. M. Cohan, 711 El Camino
 Real, Palo Alto
 Meetings, third Monday of the month

Redwood Empire V.M.A.

President, John McChesney
Vice-President, Dario Marioni
Secretary-Treasurer, Hilding M. Strandberg, 929
 5th Street, Petaluma.
 Meetings, third Thursday of the month

Sacramento Valley V.M.A.

President, S. M. Foster
Vice-President, K. A. McKay
Secretary-Treasurer, J. A. Lynn, State Dept. of Agri-
 culture, Division of Animal Industry, Sacramento
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 Meetings, fourth Tuesday of the month

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 North Hollywood
 Meetings, second Friday of the month

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Vice-President, N. T. Freid
Secretary-Treasurer, E. S. Cooper, 3329 Balboa Street,
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 Meetings, every other month

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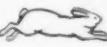
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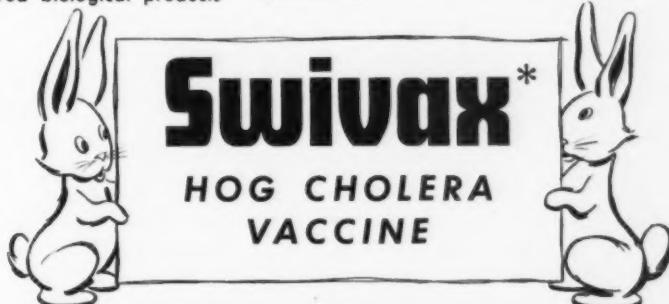
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